Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, 32 (4): 775–777 (Oct., 2007) ISSN 1000-0739
动物分类学报

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SELANDRIINAE FROM CHINA (HYMENOPTERA, TENTHREDINIDAE)

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Abstract Two new sawfly species of Selandriinae are described from China: *Nesoselandria zhangae* Wei *et* Niu, sp. nov. and *Neostromboceros liangae* Wei, sp. nov. The research of the genera *Nesoselandria* Rohwer, 1910 and *Neostromboceros* Rohwer, 1912 is briefly reviewed. Type specimens of the new species are kept in the Insect Collection of Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, Hunan Province, China.

Key words Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, *Nesoselandria*, *Neostromboceros*, new species, China.

Nesoselandria Rohwer, 1910 and *Neostromboceros* Rohwer, 1912 are two largest genera in the subfamily Selandriinae. Both of them distribute dominantly in Southeastern Asia. Only one species, *Nesoselandria morio* (Fabricius, 1781), is Holarctic (Smith, 1969). More than sixty years ago, Malaise ever revised the species of the two genera from SE Asia (Malaise, 1944). Since then, many new species have been described from Asia, especially from China and India. Both of the two genera need carefully revision now.

Neostromboceros Rohwer, 1912 is the largest genus in Selandriinae and it includes about 142 known species at present. EcatSym lists 138 valid species of the genus (Blank & Taeger, 2006) and the senior author of this paper described other 4 new species in 2006 from China.

Among the 142 species of the genus, 63 species have been recorded from China, 6 from Japan (Takeuchi, 1941; Naito, 1979) and 53 from India (Saini *et al*., 2006). In our collection there will be about 30 species new to science waiting for publication. We guess that there may be about 200 species in the genus in world.

About 92 valid species are in the genus *Nesosdandria* Rohwer (including 20 species of *Corrugia* Malaise, 1944) till the end of 2006, among them 59 species are found or recorded in China (Wei *et al*., 2006; Wei, 2006). Twenty-five species are found in India (Saini *et al*., 2006). Only 6 species of the genus have been recorded in Japan. We believe that there would be more than 150 species in the genus in world, most of them are centered in South China and the adjacent areas, as there are about 95 species in our collection though many of them are undescribed species.

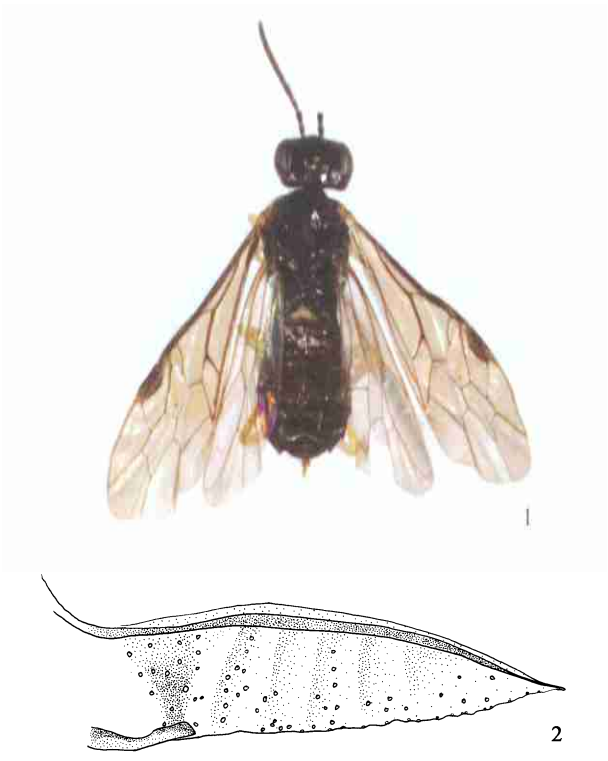
Two new species of them are described and figured in this paper. Type specimens of the new species are kept in the Insect Collection of Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, Hunan Province, China.

Nesoselandria zhangae **Wei** et **Niu, sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-2)

Female. Body length 4 mm. Body black, palpi and tegula yellow brown; legs yellow brown, basal margin of each coxa black, claw joint dark brown. Wings greyish hyaline, stigma and veins black brown. Body hairs brown.

Head and thorax strongly shining, hind orbit feebly microsculptured, abdominal tergites distinctly microsculptured, feebly shining; body otherwise impunctate and without microsculpture. Body hairs shorter than diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus shallowly and roundly incised; eyes large, inner margins distinctly convergent downward, distance between them below slightly narrower than height of an eye (12: 13); malar space shorter than diameter but distinctly broader than radius of an ocellus; middle fovea weakly curved forward in both ends and slightly open laterally; lateral fovea large and round, quite deep; frons indistinctly elevated without lateral frontal wall, anterior wall of frons low and obtuse; interocellar furrow very shallow and broad, postocellar furrow indistinct; postocellar area broader than long as 2.4: 1.0, lateral furrows distinct and 1.5 times as long as diameter of an ocellus, divergent backwards; POL: OOL: OCL= 5: 7: 5; head in dorsal view very short and strongly narrowed behind eyes. Antenna not quite slender, shorter than abdomen or head and thorax together, pedicle 2 times as long as broad, 3rd segment 1.3 times length of 4th segment, 8th segment 1.5 times as long as broad. Vein R+M in forewing longer than 1st part of Rs, cu-a joining cell 1M at apical 1/3, cell 2Rs longer than 1Rs, lower and outer corner strongly extending, vein 2r joining cell 2Rs slightly beyond middle of it. Petiole of anal cell in hind wing slightly shorter than half length of cu-a, vein cu-a straight. Claw with inner tooth slightly shorter than outer tooth, basal lobe distinct. Abdomen as long as head and thorax together;

This work was supported by the National Natural Sciences Foundation (30301166, 30571504).
Received 9 Feb. 2007, accepted 5 Sep. 2007.



Figs 1-2. *Nesoselandria zhangae* Wei *et* Niu, sp. nov. 1. Adult female. 2. Lancet.

sheath very short and acute at apex. Lancet with a short apical process, annular sutures not sclerotized, ear-like process at base of lancet low and short. (Fig. 2).

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Henan).

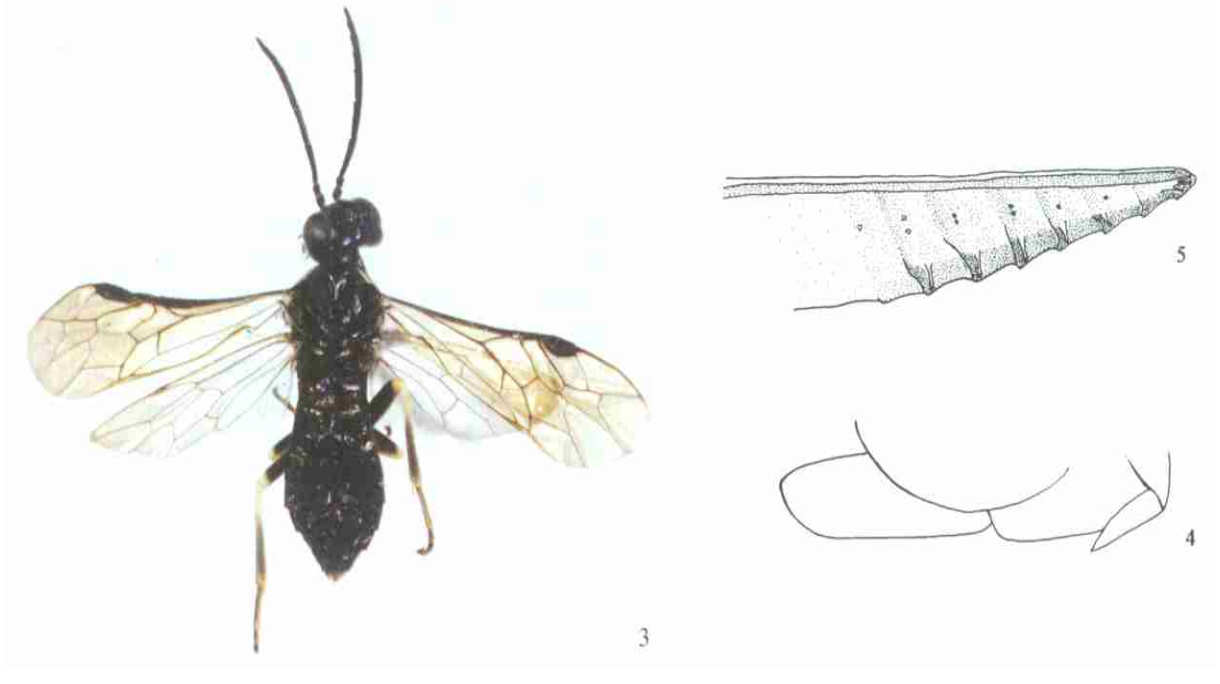
Etymology. This new species is named after the last name of the collector of the type.

Holotype ♀, Baotianman (33°30′N, 111°56′E, alt. 1 300-1 400 m), Neixiang, Henan Province, China, 24 July 2004, leg. ZHANG Shao-Bing.

Remarks. This new species is a member of sinica group of *Nesoselandria*, as the body and antenna black, legs and tegula yellow, head shining and impunctate. The new species belongs to *tenuicornis* subgroup of *sinica* group, as the malar space broader than radius of an ocellus, the lateral furrows of the postocellar area distinct, the basal 2 segments of antenna black, hind basitarsus yellow, and the annular sutures not sclerotized. The new species is similar to *Nesoselandria tenuicornis* Wei, 2006 but differs from the latter in the malar space narrower than diameter of an ocellus, the lateral furrows 1.5 times as long as diameter of an ocellus and distinctly divergent backwards, the postocellar area broader than its length as 2.4∶1.0, the pronotum black, the abdominal tergites distinctly microsculptured, and the lancet without a long and slender apical process (in the latter species, malar space broader than diameter of an ocellus, the postocellar area 3 times broader than its length, the lateral furrows short and punctiform, about as long as diameter of an ocellus and parallel backwards; the posterior margin of pronotum yellow, the abdominal tergites indistinctly microsculptured, the lancet without a long and slender apical process).

Neostromboceros liangae **Wei, sp. nov.** (Figs. 3-5)

Female. Body length 8 mm. Body including legs black, strongly shining; labrum, narrow posterior margin of pronotum, posterior half of parapterum, apex of each coxa, trochanter, apical 1/8 of each femur, basal 1/3 of each tibia, white; tibial spurs, extreme base and



Figs 3-5 *Neostromboceros liangae* Wei, sp. nov. 3. Adult female. 4. Ovipositor. 5. Apical half of lancet.

apex of tarsomeres 1-2 each pale brown. Body hairs mostly silver, those on dorsal side of head and thorax slightly greyish, hairs on sheath blackish brown. Wings hyaline, apical half with indistinct gray tinge, stigma and veins blackish brown.

Clypeus flat, truncate at apex; apex of labrum round; mandibles strongly curved at apical half; inner margins of eyes convergent downwards, distance between eyes below as broad as height of an eye; malar space about 1/3 diameter of an ocellus; middle fovea deep and strongly curved, flared out above a distinct tubercle, both ends open anteriorly; twin lateral foveae apart for each other by a high ridge, upper one larger and lower one open toward antennal furrow; frons U-shaped and distinctly depressed, frontal walls obtuse but distinct and complete, not open anteriorly, lateral furrows lateral to frons absent; interocellar furrow shallow and long, extending to anterior part of postocellar area, postocellar furrow indistinct; postocellar area hardly elevated, slightly broader than long, lateral furrows deeper and broader near ocelli, gradually becoming fine and weak backwards; POL: OOL: OCL= 7: 13: 15; head in dorsal view short and feebly narrowed behind eyes, about 1/3 length of eye; occipital carina absent, mandibular carina short. Antenna as long as abdomen, middle segments slightly dilated, flagellum not compressed, third segment longer than fourth segment as 23: 20, apical 4 segment not distinctly reduced in length and not shorter than 3rd and 4th segments together, apex of flagellum not distinctly tapering. Vein Rs + M in forewing strongly bent near base, with a node but no petiole, first part of vein Rs absent entirely, cells 1R1 and 1Rs combined, lower outer corner of cell 2Rs strongly extending, vein 2r joining cell 2Rs at out third. Hind anal cell sessile, cells Rs and M normal. Hind tibia distinctly longer than hind tarsus, hind basitarsus as long as following 4 tarsomeres together; claw with a sharp basal lobe, inner tooth broader but slightly shorter than outer tooth. Body shining, clypeus and posterior half of mesoscutellum densely punctured, head and abdomen dorsally impunctate and without microsculptures, strongly shining, mesonotum sparsely and minutely punctured, anterior part of mesepisternum with fine punctures. Ovipositor short, slightly longer than hind basitarsus as 11: 10, sheath 1.3 times as long as basal plate, ventral margin straight, apex round in lateral view (Fig. 4), triangular in dorsal view, apical hairs straight. Apical half of lancet as in Fig. 5, annular suture distinctly sclerotized in lower half, alaspicula and spiculella absent, serrula simple without fine tooth.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Henan).

Etymology. This new species is named after the last name of the collector of the type.

Holotype ♀, Baiyunshan (1 500 m), Songxian, Henan, China, 24 July 2003, leg. LIANG Mirr-Wen. Paratypes: 1♀, Baiyunshan (1 500 m), Songxian, Henan, China, 27 July 2003, leg. LIANG Mirr-Wen; 1♀, Baiyunshan (1 500 m), Songxian, Henan, China, 19 July 2003, leg. LIANG Mirr-Wen.

Remarks. This new species is a member of *dentiserra* group and is similar to *N. disjunctus* Wei, 1999. The new species differs from *N. disjunctus* Wei in clypeus entirely black, each femur black with apical 1/8 distinctly yellow, the posterior half of mesoscutellum densely and coarsely punctured, the antenna slender with apical 4 segments together not shorter than the 3rd and 4th segments together, the middle fovea strongly curved above a tubercle and both ends open anteriorly, the middle ridge between the two lateral foveae high, and sheath 1.3 times as long as basal plate (in *N. disjunctus* Wei, the clypeus brown in apical half, each femur entirely black without apical yellow ring, the mesoscutellum sparsely punctured at posterior half, the antenna shorter with the apical 4 segments shorter than the 3rd and 4th segments together, the middle fovea weakly curved and not open laterally, the twin lateral foveae close to each other with the middle ridge quite low, and sheath 2 times as long as basal plate).

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中国蕨叶蜂亚科二新种 (膜翅目, 叶蜂科)

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摘 要 记述采自中国河南的叶蜂科蕨叶蜂亚科 2 新种: 张氏平缝叶蜂 *Nesoselandria zhangae* Wei *et* Niu, sp. nov. 和梁氏侧齿叶蜂 *Neostromboceros liangae* Wei, sp. nov.。简要评述了平缝叶蜂属 *Nesoselandria* Rohwer, 1910 和侧齿叶蜂属 *Neostromboceros* Rohwer, 1912 的分类研究和种类分布状况。新种模式标本保存于湖南长沙中南林业科技大学昆虫模式标本室。

关键词 膜翅目, 叶蜂科, 平缝叶蜂属, 侧齿叶蜂属, 新种, 中国.
中图分类号 Q969.542.6